

By Shoring Up Lon Nol Regime

New U.S. Envoy to Cambodia Seeks to Lure Reds to Talks

By David K. Shipley

PHNOM PENH, June 18 (NYT).—With toughness and finesse, the new U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, John Dean, has been charging around the country, reprimanding generals, wooing opposition leaders and searching—so far in vain—for some insurgents who are willing to negotiate.

The government of Marshal Lon Nol is widely regarded as corrupt, disorganized and ineffectual, and Mr. Dean is a zealous practitioner of pragmatic diplomacy. His aim, according to those who have watched him operate, is to make the government strong enough to withstand further military and economic pressure from the Communist-led insurgents and thereby force them eventually to the bargaining table.

The energy and bluntness with which he has pursued this mission have already made Mr. Dean's name a household word in Phnom Penh—at least in the villas of the generals and ministers.

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He was reported recently to have persuaded the government to retire 10 generals, arguing that the command structure was too heavy and too old and lacked the prospect of advancement for young officers.

This may not fit the image of a United States disengaged from Indochina, but then the image does not fit the reality. As Mr. Dean is reportedly fond of pointing out to Cambodian officials, \$600 million a year in American aid is being provided to this tiny country, and it is his job to make sure it is spent well, not wasted or stolen.

In that sense, his activities cut across ideological lines. He not only is pushing the military into action but also is apparently making an effort to weed out corruption and eradicate some of the other ills that American liberals have long pointed to as reasons why they think the United States should not be supporting Marshal Lon Nol.

For example, Cambodian officials say it was Mr. Dean who persuaded them to end their censorship of dispatches to the foreign press. And when a recent audit by the embassy showed that some aviation fuel had disappeared from air-force stocks, Mr. Dean is said to have required the Cambodian government to repay the United States for all \$310,000 of it.

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stable, functioning government both for the benefit of the congressmen who vote on U.S. aid bills and for the UN members who will vote next fall on whether to give the Cambodian seat to the insurgents.

The aggressiveness he brings to this post was forged out of negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris over the shape of the famous bargaining table, his 1972 tour as a foreign service officer in northern South Vietnam and his important role as charge d'affaires in Laos, where he was instrumental in helping to form a coalition government.

Most of the diplomatic community here in Phnom Penh seems convinced that Mr. Dean has exhausted every lead in the vain hope of finding some representative of the insurgents willing to open discussions. He has told people that there is just nobody here to talk to and that, in the meantime, his job is to make the government strong enough to withstand further military and economic pressure from the Communist-led insurgents and thereby force them eventually to the bargaining table.

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Russian Orthodox Seminary Has Too Many Candidates

ZAGORSK, U.S.S.R., June 18 (AP).—In monastic surroundings, 40 young men are preparing to take vows as Russian Orthodox priests and carry the word of God into an officially godless society.

The men graduated from the seminary at Zagorsk Monastery, 45 miles from Moscow. The seminary's rector says, "We have no trouble finding youths with a call to the priesthood."

Last year, he said, three-fourths of the 300 applicants had to be turned away because there was no room for them.

Four-Year Course

The monastery, with its lovely old churches, draws thousands of tourists every year. It contains the residence of the patriarch and two of the five Orthodox theological schools permitted to exist in the Soviet Union.

The rector, Archbishop Vladimir, recently described how a

Turks Conduct Air-Sea Games In North Aegean

ANKARA, June 18 (Reuters).—Turkish President Fahri Koruturk today attended a Turkish sea and air exercise in the northern Aegean Sea. The area disputed with Greece.

Turkish armed forces in western Anatolia and Thrace were put in a state of readiness as a precaution, military sources said. Turkish journalists reported seeing Greek planes shadowing the exercise from a distance.

Mr. Koruturk, 71, a former admiral and chief of military intelligence, viewed 40 warships around the island of Cipakada before the exercise.

He was accompanied by the chief of the Turkish general staff, Gen. Sasmik Sancar, on the route which passes by the Greek islands of Lesvos and Lemnos, and is in the area where the Greeks held military exercises a few days ago. Mr. Koruturk sailed in the 1,880-ton minelayer Nusret.

young candidate enters the seminary for a four-year course, with ordination following graduation.

Those who receive excellent grades can go to the Zagorsk Academy for four years of higher theological training; the others are assigned to parishes, the 37-year-old archbishop said.

Before ordination, a student must "finalize his family life," Archbishop Vladimir said. If he wants to marry, he must be married before his ordination or else become a monk, taking vows of celibacy.

About 750 men are in theological schools in the Soviet Union, he said. Three hundred are in the Zagorsk schools, about the same number in the Leningrad seminary and academy, and about 150 in the seminary in the Ukrainian city of Odessa.

The rector insisted that the Soviet government plays no role in selecting students for the Zagorsk schools. He said, however, that the Soviet militia police are given the names of men accepted for admission so they can be given permission to live in Zagorsk.

Resident's Pass

A Soviet citizen must receive a pass to live in a city other than his native town.

"If the militia refuses the right of living in Zagorsk to a student, that means he doesn't have an unblemished past, and we don't want him," the archbishop asserted.

But such cases are rare, he added.

Most seminarians are the sons of farmers or workers and have taken an active part in church services since childhood.

"Some come to religion through anti-religious publications," the rector said. "Sometimes when we ask applicants where they acquired their faith, they say by reading the atheistic magazine 'Science and Religion' and passing the knowledge about religion they wanted."

Archbishop Vladimir said the money for running the seminary comes from voluntary contributions of church members. Asked if the Soviet government gave funds, the archbishop said, "Absolutely not."

Malaysia Reds Reject Appeal To Surrender

Plea Followed Start Of Links With Peking

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 18 (AP).—Guerrillas of the outlawed Malayan Communist party have rejected a plea from Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak that they surrender.

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United Press International
Mrs. Nixon stopping to buy gifts from peddler at Temple of Artemis during a visit to historic sites in Jordan.

Hopeful on Peace, Aware of Problems

Nixon Winds Up 5-Nation Trip to Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

with long official dinners almost every night.

Geneva Negotiations

Whether the President's trip has contributed directly to peace settlement may not be known for many months. No one in the American party believes that the Mideast peace negotiations scheduled to begin later in the year in Geneva will be easy or that decisions can be reached quickly.

The President repeatedly em-

phasized that he had no easy solutions to offer. Last night, at a banquet in Amman, after King Hussein expressed a hard line on Arab demands on Palestine, Jerusalem and the borders, repeating what other Arab leaders had said, the President seemed at the end of his patience.

"I wish this evening that I could have brought with me a briefcase full of solutions and I could have laid them out on this table," the President said.

But he insisted that there was

no cause for despair. What would cause despair, he said, would be a return in this area to "the old way, and the old way was to dig in, freeze into place and wait for another conflict to break loose."

The President used almost the same words the night before in urging Israeli officials to take risks for peace and to show in Geneva the same courage they demonstrated in their full termination."

In his talk with Mr. Brezhnev, the President said that the Soviet Union prepared also for "limitation of underground nuclear tests up their full space."

Mr. Brezhnev publicly said that he had a hard line toward Israel on the issues of borders, the Palestinian people and control of the Arab section of Palestine. But all the leaders that the President visited expressed their confidence in him, directly or indirectly. After the rigors of Watergate, the vast crowds must have given him a lift and in both Israel and the Arab countries he heard himself referred to as "a great" American President.

The European allies believe that unless President Nixon can win some concessions from the Russians when he meets Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow June 27, there is a danger that both negotiations could fall.

Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, made a notably hawkish speech at the start of today's proceedings, saying that the Middle East war is a reminder that the "Soviet threat" still exists. "This casts a somewhat distorting light on the continuing growth of the Soviet military capability," he said, "which it is difficult to reconcile with the U.S.S.R.'s solemn affirmations in other quarters to the effect that it wants to promote de-

stension."

Mr. Luns added that "we can but admit that by and large, and even if the climate of East-West relations is healthier, the genuine progress which we hoped to achieve by means of negotiation has yet to materialize."

He said it would be unrealistic to deny that, to Moscow, the Arabs are "fed up" with the Russians, on whom they long leaned for support when the United States was antagonistic. He said that the people believe peace is possible as a result of American efforts, that Arabs admire Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that the people expect the cooperative programs with the United States to produce economic benefits.

"But it is not that which divides that gives this day meaning and substance, but it which unites us," Mr. Luns said.

"There is no synthesis of opposing systems. But unity, a real possibility as long as we understand how to remain in the questions and expect of the people in the other part of the world."

BONN, June 18 (UPI).—Germans yesterday commemorated the abortive 1953 revolt against Communist rule in East Germany, with renewed calls to overcome the division imposed by World War I.

Parliamentary President Anselm Renger said West Germans could help their East German countrymen by "breaking through the incrustation of ideology."

"But Helmut Windfuhr, a deputy chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party, said some concern expressed whether Vice-President Ford, if he should succeed Mr. Nixon, would be sympathetic to Arab countries."

An Egyptian journalist, who was asked why there were such enthusiastic expressions of friendship for the President, replied that Arabs are "fed up" with the Russians, on whom they long leaned for support when the United States was antagonistic. He said that the people believe peace is possible as a result of American efforts, that Arabs admire Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that the people expect the cooperative programs with the United States to produce economic benefits.

Rabbi Arthur Schneider, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and rabbi of the Park East Synagogue in New York, disclosed the decision after meeting this morning with Peir Makarav, deputy chairman for the Soviet Council on Religious Affairs.

The shortage of rabbis is an acute problem for Soviet Jewry. Western specialists have estimated that fewer than six rabbis are now serving the country's two million Jews and that major communities in Kiev, Odessa and Leningrad are without a rabbi.

Mr. Schneider had bowed to the demand of the kidnappers, a far-left group called the "Red Brigades," but said the convicts would be released only after Mr. Sossi was freed—which he was on May 28. Today's announcement followed without elaboration.

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Hawkins and Young

Two 'Plumbers' Get Immunity or the Trial of Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)—A federal judge, acting on the request of Watergate prosecutors, has granted two key members of the White House "plumbers" immunity from prosecution in their testimony at the forthcoming trial of Ellsberg break-in defendants.

The prospective witnesses, Edward Hunt Jr. and David Frost, had been given immunity last year before appearing before grand juries, but had balked testifying at the trial unless given fresh assurance that their testimony would not be used against them.

U.S. District Judge George Hart signed the immunity orders a two-month court hearing. Special Watergate prosecutor James J. Jaworski asked Judge Hart to issue the orders. He said that Hawkins and Young had submitted affidavits saying that, given protection against prosecution, they would, when led to the stand, plead the Fifth Amendment—under which a person may be forced to incriminate himself with testimony.

Trial Begins June 26

Hawkins and Young are expected to be key government witnesses in the trial of former presidential aide John Ehrlichman and three other men accused of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding, with break-in staged at his office in September, 1971, in search of Ellsberg's records.

The trial is scheduled to begin June 26.

Young was co-director and he was a member of the "plumbers" unit set up by the White House in the summer of 1970 to investigate leaks of national security information following Mr. Ellsberg's disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Hunt, who pleaded guilty last month in the Watergate bugging and has spent nearly 11 months in jail, was released on bail a week ago to finish his prison sentence, which will be published in full.

House Panel's Inquiry

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee resumed its impeachment inquiry today by reviewing the events leading to one of President Nixon's most explosive

Nixon Tax Lawyer Resigns Under Fire as Calif. Notary

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, June 18.—President Nixon's tax attorney, Frank Demarco Jr., has resigned as California notary public commission, heading off a hearing scheduled this week to consider a possible revocation, Secretary of State Edmund Brown Jr. announced yesterday.

Mr. Brown said his office had gathered overwhelming evidence that Mr. Demarco violated his duty as a notary public by backdating by a year the deed for Mr. Nixon's gift of vice-presidential papers to the National Archives to facilitate a tax deduction claim by the President.

The deduction has since been disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

The secretary of state suggested that Mr. Demarco had decided to resign his commission rather than face several days of public hearings which would have proved that he had been guilty of "a gross abuse of his public office" and would have resulted in his losing the commission.

Mr. Demarco, however, disagreed sharply in a telephone interview. "In all honesty, I resigned to avoid going through what appeared to us to be a politically motivated proceeding," he said, referring to the fact that Mr. Nixon is the Democratic nominee for governor.

He added that, "In our view, the questions relating to Mr. Nixon's taxes are being and have been resolved on the federal level, where they belong."

Mr. Brown, who denied Mr. Demarco's suggestions of political motivation, said he will forward evidence he has collected on the alleged backdating of the deed to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and to the California Bar Association for possible further action.

Mr. Jaworski's office is reportedly studying fraud charges in connection with the claim of presidential tax deductions.

Mr. Demarco is a Los Angeles attorney whose law partner until recently was Mr. Nixon's long-time personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach. Kalmbach was sentenced yesterday to 6 to 18 months in federal prison for two campaign fund-raising violations.

From 1960 on, Mr. Demarco and Los Angeles tax accountant Arthur Blech handled the preparation of Mr. Nixon's federal income tax returns. One of the major controversies surrounding these returns involved the deducing of the President's vice-presidential papers and the validity of the \$576,000 gift as an income tax deduction.

Mr. Demarco conceded that the copy of the deed of gift dated April 21, 1969, was actually made in April, 1970, but he maintained that the 1970 copy was simply a re-execution of the 1969 one, and that the original had been lost.

However, evidence compiled by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and published in April, cast doubt on what Mr. Demarco had said. The committee, backed by the Internal Revenue Service, held that the gift had not been made in time to be valid for deduction purposes.

Los Angeles Times

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ONE MORE FOR THE BOOK.—Two teen-aged teams in Benton, Ill., set a record for endurance volleyball last week, playing 11 straight days, come what may, including downpours that turned the court into a quagmire as shown here. They have vowed to play another 29 days, until July 13, before calling off the matches.

Filibuster, Veto Threatened

Senate Debates Changes in Income Taxes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI)—

Amid threats of a filibuster and a presidential veto, the Senate yesterday began debate on proposals to reduce personal income taxes by \$8.5 billion and to eliminate the oil industry's 23 percent depletion allowance.

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<p

The Possible Dream'

President Nixon left Jordan yesterday, winding up his whirlwind quest for what he had earlier described in Jerusalem as "the possible dream" of peace in the Middle East.

There are grounds for Mr. Nixon's cautious optimism in the cordial reception the American President has received in such disparate and long-contentious capitals as Cairo and Jerusalem, Damascus and Amman. The confidence that Arab leaders have placed in the peace efforts of Mr. Nixon and his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is an encouraging token of their readiness at last to move toward a compromise settlement of their long-standing quarrel with Israel. It is the only kind of settlement that the United States could support.

After receiving fresh assurances of long-term U.S. aid, the Israelis have also indicated, understandably with some misgivings, their support for what the President called "the bolder course... the way of statesmanship" as the best way to peace and security for their nation.

The decision in Damascus to reopen U.S.-Syrian diplomatic relations is particularly notable in view of Syria's past, self-proclaimed role as "the Hanoi of the Arab world" and its reputation as the Soviet Union's closest collaborator in the region. Although the new U.S. standing in Damascus and other Arab capitals must be causing some misgivings in the Kremlin, Soviet

leader Leonid Brezhnev carefully avoided any recriminations in a recent interview in which he offered the prospect of "good new agreements" at the forthcoming Moscow summit. This is a favorable omen since the cooperation of both major powers is needed to give substance to Mr. Nixon's Middle East peace hopes.

While voicing optimism, both Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger have wisely stressed the long and difficult task that still lies ahead.

One major obstacle that is likely to move to the forefront of the Aramaic talks is the question of statehood for the Palestinians, a proposition which has received vigorous support from other Arab leaders on Mr. Nixon's itinerary but which runs counter to King Hussein's demands for the return of the West Bank to Jordanian rule. Although Secretary Kissinger tried in his press briefing Monday, to shunt this thorny issue into a vague future, the problem of a distinct role for the Palestinians cannot be sidestepped much longer without endangering the impressive progress that has been made so far in Cairo, Jiddah and Damascus.

As the hurras of President Nixon's triumphal tour fade, such persisting nightmares from the intransigent past will continue to haunt "the possible dream."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Collective Crisis...

These are days in which seemingly melodramatic forebodings for the world assume the harsh reality of official statistics, of sober projections by reasonable and soft-spoken professionals not given to excesses of doomsaying. Thus, a task force of economists from North America, Western Europe and Japan have concluded that in the coming months of summer, "the lives and fortunes of large numbers of human beings hang upon the outcome of decisions taken by a small handful of national leaders."

Their reference, in the first report from the privately organized Trilateral Commission, is to an international economic "explosion" triggered by: a fourfold increase in oil prices; higher costs and shortages of food and fertilizer; and acute inflation and danger of recession in the industrialized world—all coinciding now at a moment when national leadership of the non-Communist world is in a state of visible disarray.

Drawing on the estimates of the World Bank and other global financial institutions, these experts propose urgent cooperative efforts between the industrial world and the oil-producing countries to provide a minimum of \$8 billion in concessional aid for some 30 countries poor in resources but with populations totaling nearly one billion, which otherwise face economic disaster—not within the decade, but within the next two years.

These countries are confronted with import bills of \$5 billion in excess of their previous projections because of higher costs of oil, food and fertilizer. Just this excess doubles the total amount of development assistance they now receive from all the

industrial nations. With each passing month, this problem will only grow more acute as the oil bills come in and the balances of payments of many rich and poor countries alike grow more lopsided.

Two of the Trilateral Commission's specific recommendations deserve special consideration. First is for the immediate opening of high-level negotiations between the oil-producing countries and the governments of Europe, North America and Japan as a group to devise the ways in which the concessional aid can be divided.

The commission experts suggest an equal division—\$1.5 billion from each group—through various financial means and postponement of debt repayments.

More tentatively, but with far more profound implications, the trilateral task force suggests that the Soviet Union be encouraged to participate in this emergency aid program. International financial planners have grown accustomed to leaving the Soviet Union out of their calculations and programs on the basis of clear historical and ideological experience. But the Russians have become increasingly integrated in fact if not institutionally, in the world trading economy, and have actually received considerable financial benefit from the increase in raw material prices.

President Nixon's meeting with the Soviets leaders late this month would be an ideal occasion to press for agreements by which Moscow would participate with the other industrial capitals in ad hoc arrangements to ease the immediate burdens of the developing nations.

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...Collective Interest

Only gradually is the reality sinking in that burden-sharing between rich and poor nations is not merely a moral imperative or humanitarian preoccupation of idle dreamers; it is the only means of insuring survival of the world economic order.

Much has been made of the potential for confrontation between oil producers and oil consumers, which then can be extended to all producers of raw materials against their industrial customers. Among other academic and government study groups in several countries the Trilateral Commission is grappling with finding the means for implementing a new economic structure adequately to reflect the interest of rich and poor nations alike.

The most useful concept so far is the

International Opinion**Portugal and Africa**

The coalition of widely ranging political interests in the [Lisbon] administration will only hang together if a momentum is maintained in Portugal's disengagement from southern Africa. It was on the basis of swift decolonization that the majority of the ministers joined the government. Dr. Soares has already committed himself to resign if negotiations to this end fail. There is little doubt that the three other Socialist and two Communist ministers would follow him. At the moment Dr. Soares and the Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, seem to be prepared

bargain that can be used to provide long-term and secure access to what rich nation needs. Areas to supply, which the industrial nation need, is traded for access to what the producers of raw materials need: access to markets at stable and remunerative prices, access to technology and investment capital, access to a greater share of decision-making in international economic institutions.

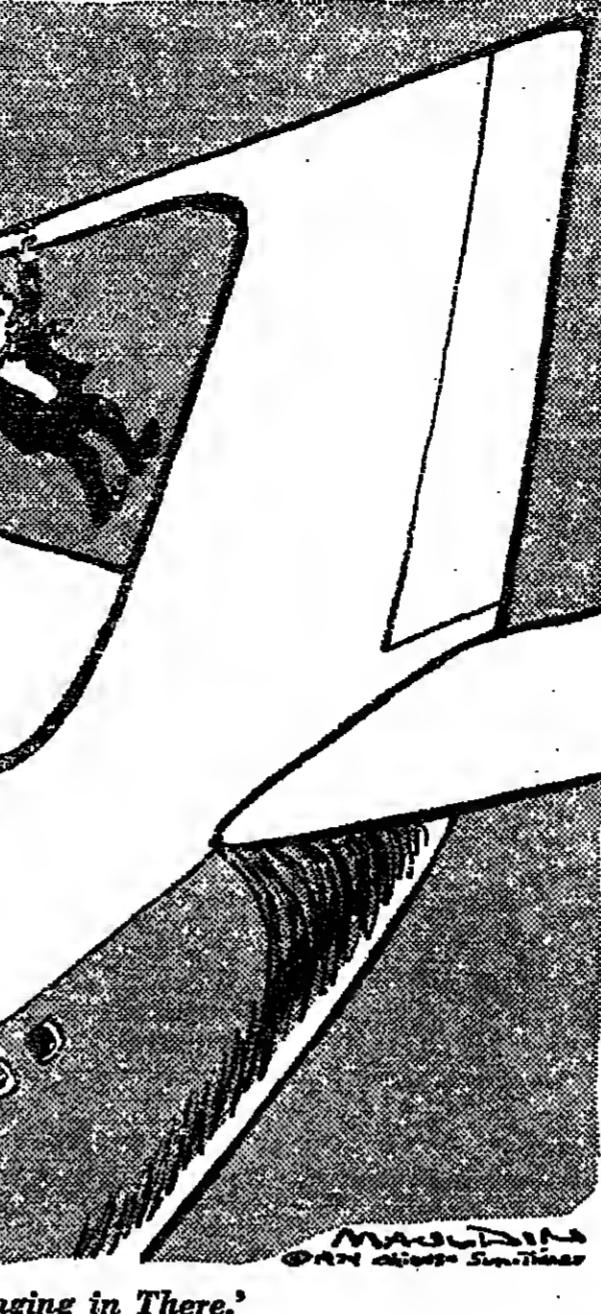
However thin are posed, the problems that confront a "small handful of national leaders," both for the short and long term, demand a new perspective. A strength of vision far beyond what today's men of power have yet been able to summon in their definitions of national interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

to stomach a good deal of a political experiment, where they are well placed to gather support for the election of a new National Assembly next year. But there is a limit to what the Communists and the Socialists in President Spínola's government will stand. At the moment the left-wing Portugal is willing to participate in a transitional administration to prevent the polarization that would bring back the empire. But that compromise is going to be increasingly hard to find in the coming days in Portugal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...**Letters**

**A Many-Splattered Dream**

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour, which has already underscored dramatic shifts in U.S. policy, brings America for the first time to actual realization that the flickering idea of Arab unity is of inescapable importance to the United States.

The commission experts suggest an equal division—\$1.5 billion from each group—through various financial means and postponement of debt repayments.

More tentatively, but with far more profound implications, the trilateral task force suggests that the Soviet Union be encouraged to participate in this emergency aid program. International financial planners have grown accustomed to leaving the Soviet Union out of their calculations and programs on the basis of clear historical and ideological experience. But the Russians have become increasingly integrated in fact if not institutionally, in the world trading economy, and have actually received considerable financial benefit from the increase in raw material prices.

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themselves to intense political rivalries whose habit of flaring up unexpectedly among the Arabs—unless they are welded together by some emotional cause like Israel—has featured the period of their independence struggle.

Time and again one has been told of efforts by one Arab leader

to subvert the governments of others. The prime minister of Jordan's King Hussein—Wadi Tal—was shot down in a Cairo hotel almost next door to Sadat's residence. Then the assassin knelt beside his victim to lick his blood. This spring a medley of plotters sought to slay Sadat and his ministers in Cairo.

There is little doubt that Sadat is right in perceiving that, for the present at least, Arab unity will lose more than it can gain

by seeking its goal through state federation approaches. Even the most recent project—joining Egypt and Libya—founded when Qaddafi demanded command of their combined armed forces. Now the political temperature between Cairo and Tripoli is in a freeze.

The dream of unity still floats above seasonal sandstorms that often obscure almost everything else. Whether it will again materialize is hard to forecast; above all if another dream takes practical shape: peace between Israel and the Arabs. For it is this war which has inspired the only tangible moves toward unification in recent years. If U.S. diplomatic intervention produces peace, the dream of unity may assume another form.

New Land of the Free

By Tom Wicker

ISBON—While planning the coup that overthrew Portugal's 48-year-old dictatorship on April 25, the young army officers primarily responsible had no intention of letting the United States have the faintest inkling of what was afoot. They were convinced that if the Central Intelligence Agency knew a coup was even being talked of, the agency would promptly inform the DGS, Portugal's secret police, with which the CIA had close and cordial ties.

Indeed, Lisbon, tiny descendant of ancient Phoenicia, displays in microcosm almost every Arab unity problem. Its population contains many religions including Christians, Sunnis and Shias, Christians and the heretical Druze. Its race and past are as varied as the Syrian Baath party is "a tendency toward universalism. People of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same culture, the same history, the same past and the same problems want to unite and strike toward a better future."

The Reefs

But inherent paradoxes lie like reefs beneath the surface of these words. Alia, although talking of "the same religion" for the Arabs—meaning Islam—is himself a Christian. "The same history" and "the same past" are certainly not shared by Egypt five millennia old at the time of the Arab conquest. Morocco, Jordan (a geographically poor) and Lebanon.

Indeed, Lebanon, tiny descendant of ancient Phoenicia, displays in microcosm almost every Arab unity problem. Its population contains many religions including Christians, Sunnis and Shias, Christians and the heretical Druze. Its race and past are as varied as the Syrian Baath party is "a tendency toward universalism. People of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same culture, the same history, the same past and the same problems want to unite and strike toward a better future."

THE POINT IS NOT WHETHER THE CIA really did overthrow Allende, or whether the agency would in fact have betrayed the Portuguese coup to the DGS; and explanations that the United States sought logically to welcome more democratic regimes in both Spain and Portugal, since that would ease the domestic political burden of alliances with these countries, do not alter the case. The fact is that many people abroad believe the United States is the enemy of freedom, and that it uses the CIA relentlessly and effectively to oppose democratic movements everywhere.

It is a sort of instant or ready-made paroxysm. When the U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Stuart N. Scott, paid the first diplomatic call on Gen. António de Spínola after the coup in Lisbon, and again paid the first call on the general after he was named provisional president, the United States did not get all the expected credit for welcoming the advent of democracy in Portugal. Instead, Communists and others spread the word to willing listeners that the calls had been to protest the coup; and this was widely believed.

Letters**U.S. Nazi**

With reference to your back page feature (JET June 11) on Miss Sandra Silva, a member of the American Nazi party, is there not sufficient hatred in the world that you must give it even more publicity?

At 20 and living in America, what can Miss Silva know of the persecution of the Jews during the last war? My parents, who are not Jewish, had, in their home in Brussels, Jews and their children during the war to avoid their being sent to concentration camps, and nursed back to health Belgians who returned from such camps at the end of the hostilities. Many of our friends died in them. Daily there were trainloads of people being deported to Germany. Not hearsay, but witnessed!

As Hitler was, Miss Silva is a prisoner of her own hateful personality and, given a chance, she would create a concentration camp at large for all Jews, blacks, liberals, or anyone who might upset her diseased ego.

At 20, one should open to love and let the wonderful light of brotherhood stream in. This is the crying need of our world today.

DOROTHY LUCILLE

Brussels.

And these differences lead

In Kissinger Controversy**Defining the Issues**

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Before the Kissinger controversy dwindles into a semantic squabble about whether he "initiated," "authorized" or simply "acquired" in the wiretapping of 13 of his National Security Council staff members and four of their supposed journalistic confederates, it is worth trying to define the real issue in the dispute.

That issue is one which we have to face if democracy itself is to survive the inevitable pressures of the last quarter of the century.

It is not a question of Mr. Kissinger's personal "honor" or whether his signal services to the country and the world are to be sacrificed to those "unnamed sources" he says are engaged in "defamation of character."

Essential Question

The essential question is what standard of conduct—and honesty—the citizens of a democratic society can expect from officials exercising great responsibility in an era of extraordinary domestic and international pressures.

To capture the context of that essential question, it is necessary to recall what caused the great concern about "leaks" which led to the acknowledged wiretapping of 17 government officials and journalists.

The story that has been pinpointed as triggering Mr. Kissinger's anger was a May 9, 1969, article in The New York Times by William Beecher, reporting that American B-52 bombers had begun raiding Viet Cong and North Vietnamese camps and supply dumps inside Cambodia without protest from the Cambodian government.

It was on the day that article appeared that the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover wrote that Mr. Kissinger had complained of "an extraordinarily damaging" news leak" and urged him to use "whatever resources I need to find out who did this."

Not Disputed

Neither then nor later did the administration dispute the accuracy of the article. And Beecher himself is now serving President Nixon as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, which is not a job usually given to an "irresponsible" journalist.

What made Beecher's article "extraordinarily damaging" was that it revealed that American military operations were being conducted in a supposedly neutral country, with the acquisition of its supposedly neutral government, but without the knowledge or sanction of the American people or Congress.

Not until four years later, in July 1973, did the Nixon administration admit—after an Air Force officer had revealed the secret to Congress—how massive

but Mr. Kissinger, by his own statement, has not learned that lesson. When Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk said he would allow the bombing if it could be kept secret, no one in the American government apparently told him that America was not a country that could conduct 3,600 heavy bomber raids on a country with which it was officially at peace.

Joined Conspiracy

Indeed, they joined a conspiracy of silence aimed at keeping the American people in ignorance and deceived those who tried to get out the truth. Mr. Kissinger sees nothing wrong in this.

A year ago, when the falsification of reports to Congress was revealed, he said that neither he nor his administration had told him it was all right, because Kissinger had told him it was all right, because he was aware of the deception.

Not until four years later, in July 1973, did the Nixon administration admit—after an Air Force officer had revealed the secret to Congress—how massive

dictators—all augmented by the implacable set of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia for the last 15 years—to account for the world's paranoia.

Even now, Mr. Kissinger is blind to the conflict between this behavior and democracy. "I recognize that national security has been abused in recent years," he said in his Salzburg news conference, "but where there has been abuse, does not justify concern that there might lead to the burglary of a doctor's office."

It is hard to know what to make of such a naive remark from such a sophisticated person. But it is obvious that a government that is so convinced of the superiority of its own wisdom, and so dismissive of its own people that it will not make the policy public, will always find ways to rationalize the most extreme measures to protect what it regards as "secrets."

In the coming era of energy and commodity shortages, of monetary and fiscal crises, of diplomatic and military turmoil, there will always be an excuse for officials of a democracy to invoke the magic claim of "national security."

A Precedent

If a man of Mr. Kissinger's stature and reputation is allowed to justify such tactics, on the grounds that his service to the nation sanctions any measure he chooses to defend, then we must be sure that worse men—of lesser scruples—will exploit his precedents in years to come.

He has posed a vital issue. Will the United States allow the best and the brightest officials to use police state tactics in order to deny the American people the truth about the policies being conducted in their names?

Just because Mr. Kissinger is who he is, it's vital that Congress and the country tell him the answer is "no."

INTERNATIONAL**Herald Tribune**

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MOVIES IN PARIS

Film Overshadowed By Huge Reputation

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, June 18 (IHT).—"Les Visiteurs du Soir" (at the René Lagrange) arrives overshadowed by its enormous reputation. A book about it has just been published; its entire text is available in the magazine "L'Avant-Scène"; its praises have been sung by French critics for 30 years. Made in 1942 during the occupation—in 1942 it has now been re-released.

It is a product of Marcel Carné, the director, and Jacques Prévert, the poet, whose union resulted in such memorable motion pictures as "Drame," "Quai des Brumes," "Le Jour se Lève," and "Les Enfants du Paradis." Compared to those famous films, "Les Visiteurs du Soir" is in the nature of a disappointment.

It is a philosophical fable of a 15th-century court into which Satan introduces two of his creatures, disguised as strolling minstrels, to sow despair. The argument and the dialogue (when it is audible on the defective sound track) disclose the contribution of an ironic humorist of wit conceits. The acting is distinguished with Arletty and Alain Cuny as the devil's own; with Fernand Ledoux as the feudal saxon; Marcel Herrand as a

royal sutor for the princess' hand; and Jules Berry, that splendid comedian, as Lucifer.

Carné's reproduction of the Gothic castle scene is eerily suspenseful, but after a brave start with the banquet sequence during which hideous dwarfs perform, the film becomes overburdened with static passages. It revolves briefly with the entrance of the devil during a thunderstorm, but then again grows slow and sleepy, only fully reawakening in the concluding episode in which the devil turns his faithless followers to stone. The studied cinematic patterns of 30 years ago are now stale and archaic.

In contrast, the old American slapstick comedies never age. A trim of them is on hand at the Studio Marigny. Idiocy, they are being run without musical accompaniment, which imposes a considerable strain on the spectator, but they survive, even this harsh treatment.

The one and only Buster Keaton takes part in all three, though in the first, "The Butcher Boy," he has a subordinate role to Patty Arbuckle. In "The Butcher Boy," when the stout comedians drag to impersonate an in-

mate of a finishing school for young ladies, he might easily be mistaken for Shelley Winters as she is to be seen in "Cleopatra Jones."

The second, a two-reeler known as "The High Sign," has the worried Buster as a servant of two masters, having been enlisted to slay a millionaire and to act as the threatened rich man's bodyguard. As might be

expected, he is on the side of right and wipes out a whole batch of murderous blackguards.

In "Three Ages," one of the first features, the inventive Keaton pictures courtship as it was conducted in prehistoric times in imperial Rome and in a modern American metropolis. Wallace Beery is his rival during the centuries, but it is the time-honored blunderer who wins the lady each time. "Three Ages" is inferior to the great Keaton comedies that followed. The "Vigilator," "The General," and the "Battling Butler"—and it is nonetheless, grand fun. Its concluding of the three outstanding episodes is a bit of a letdown from the D. W. Griffith movie of it in "Intolerance."

"The Sugarland Express," produced by Richard Daniel and David Brown (who also produced "The Sign"), is now at the France-Elysées and the Salle-Germane-Huillard in English. The film was awarded a prize for its scenario at the Bal Biarritz and Matinée Biarritz at the recent Cannes Festival. (IHT, May 15.)

The Elysée press service is still reluctant to disclose details of the first state visit to France under the new President. The Shah and Empress of Iran are coming on an official visit June 24 and will stay at the Grand Trianon. But the word is already out that, in this particular case, the President won't have it his own simple way. He will have to abide by the shah's protocol.

That means the usual dinner at Versailles. A famous French restaurateur disclosed that he has already received a hefty order for lots of meat. On Tuesday night, the shah will be host at the Quai d'Orsay—and chances are the opening course will be caviar.

The President's family is also taking a very down-to-earth attitude. Valérie-Anne, 20 and the eldest daughter of the President, who took an active role in her father's campaign (at one meeting, she bussed him on the cheek and chanted: "Vote for Papa"), has taken a job as press attaché of the new cultural secretary of state.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has put his staff at ease by telling them they could smoke in his presence.

"I don't," he said, "but feel free to smoke cigars, cigarettes and even pipes."

To show that he won't be tied down by protocol, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also went incognito to

the talk of making room for the younger generation under the eaves or across the street, on the Rue de l'Elysée.

There is also a rumor that Mrs. Georges Pompidou had ordered a swimming pool to be installed in the Elysée gardens. If the project goes through, it should be a nice place for the first family of France. In the meantime, the President's personal touch can be seen in the usually bare and rather forlorn Elysée courtyard; he had several small orange trees brought in from Versailles.

The President's attitude is being copied by others. Already, the French bar association has

written to the President and to Jean Levaillant, minister of Justice, stating their wish to do away with their elaborate robes.

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fact, that he is an easy, accessible man. For instance, last week he took a schoolgirl, Blandine Janest, 10, on a tour of the Elysée Palace. She had written asking to see the palace because she had an essay to write for school. At the end of the tour, the President announced that, at the end of the year, he would open the Elysée palace to the public every Sunday morning.

Camping Gut

So far, the Elysée Palace has not become the Giscard d'Estaing official residence. The President is said to be "camping" there as he did in the five-room apartment allotted to the minister of finance. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing has an office there and several secretaries. She is at the Elysée every day. But the family is still in their Auteuil house. Close friends said that the Giscard d'Estaines are planning to move after the summer. As the Elysée is not really set up for a family with four children, there



French President Giscard d'Estaing and Blandine Janest.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

ENGLISH SPEAKING

U.G.C. MARBEUF

SAINT ANDRE DES ARTS

2 p.m., 3:40, 5:20, 7:40, 10:20

GENERAL

IDI AMIN DADA

un film de

Barbet SCHROEDER

on ne court jamais

aussi vite

qu'une balle de fusil

"FUNNIEST SHOW IN PARIS"

I.H.T., THOMAS QUINN CURTISS

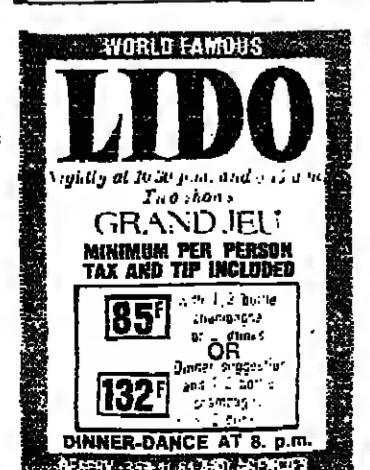
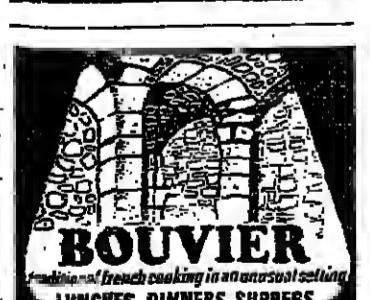
ON THE ARTS AGENDA

French and Soviet musicians and ensembles are joining forces in a festival of Russian and Soviet music at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris until June 26. The Alexander Yuryev Chorus is giving a cappella concerts as well as participating with the Orchestre National, the Orchestre de Paris and the Louvigny Orchestra in the performance of cantatas by Prokofiev, Shchedrin and Sviridov. Several works of Dandilir Shostakovich are scheduled, including Symphonies No. 8 and 15, the Violin Concerto No. 1 and the Third String Quartet, and Tikhon Khrennikov is the soloist with the Strasbourg Philharmonic under Kiril Kondrashin, in his own Piano Concerto No. 2.

The first performance of "How Now" (composed by Betsy Jolas as a commission from the French Cultural Ministry) will be given June 19 at the Eglise Notre-Dame-de-les-Blancs-Manteaux, in Paris by the Octuor de Paris, to whom the work is dedicated. The ensemble's concert, in the program of the Festival du Marais, will include Mozart's Quintet for Strings and Horn (K. 407) and Schubert's Octet (D. 803).

Some 130 paintings and more than 300 graphic works and drawings by Cratnach the Elder and members of his workshop are being shown at the Basel Kunstmuseum. The works are on loan from museums in Western and Eastern Europe.

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From left: William Atherton, Goldie Hawn and Michael Sacks in "Sugarland Express."

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The Royal Academy's annual exhibition of European and American painting, sculpture and drawing, including works by the French Impression

Some Nations Urged to Act On Inflation

Or See Parity Changes, German Bank Warns

FRANKFURT, June 18 (Reuters)—West Germany's central bank today urged countries running large balance-of-payments deficits to come to grips with inflation or face unavoidable changes in currency parities.

A bank report said annual price rises in many of Germany's major trading partners are at least double the rate in the federal republic, now around 7 percent, but these countries are starting to realize this is a major problem which can be solved only by tougher policies.

Financial aid by strong economies would only delay a solution to the problem, the report added.

Surplus Rises

The bank said Germany's current surplus with the other countries in the European joint currency float—the Benelux countries and Scandinavia—rose to 1.8 billion deutsche marks in the first four months of this year, compared with 500 million DM in the same period of 1973.

Its surplus with Italy rose tenfold to 2 billion DM in the first four months of this year. With France, it tripled to 2.7 billion DM.

Its deficit against states belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose to 4.8 billion DM in the first four months of this year from 1.1 billion DM in the same period of 1973.

The Bundesbank also reported that Germany's real gross national product was 1.5 percent higher in the first 1974 quarter than a year before, although this increase was due solely to exports.

Real domestic sales by volume were slightly lower than in the same 1973 period, and while this shows the relatively short time it has taken Germany to meet increased imported raw materials costs by exports, the consequences for individual firms or industry sectors which cannot switch to export sales are considerable, the bank said.

Wages have risen much faster than productivity, contributing to a considerable rise in costs. Preliminary figures show slightly more than half of the 8 percent annual rise in prices for the first quarter was due to domestic cost increases, with the remainder due to dearer imported goods, the bank said.

Ford Stops Work At Three Plants

DEARBORN, Mich., June 18 (AP-DJ)—Ford Motor Co. announced that it will suspend production at three more of its North American assembly plants tomorrow, because of a shortage of parts supplies resulting from a strike at the company's Chicago stamping plant.

Ford has already suspended production at six other assembly plants because of the week-long strike at the Chicago facility.

Ford said the new temporary closings will occur at the Atlanta, Georgia and Lorain, Ohio, assembly plants and the Michigan truck plant at Wayne, Michigan, and will affect 8,800 workers.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan, U.S. to Develop Jetliner

Japan plans to develop a medium-to-short-range jetliner jointly with the United States and Italy, a major change from an earlier U.S.-Japan plan. The original plan to develop a short-haul jetliner jointly with Boeing had to be modified after Boeing asked for a change "because of changing demands on commercial aircraft since the oil crisis," a Japanese government spokesman said. The proposed aircraft would have a range of 2,800 to 3,700 kilometers (1,800 to 2,400 miles) and a capacity of 200 to 240 passengers. The original plan called for a 150 to 200-seat aircraft with a range of 2,300 kilometers (1,400 miles). Japan is to pay 30 percent of the development costs. Boeing 50 percent and Italy 20 percent. Delivery of production models of the new tri-national jetliner is hoped to start in 1979.

Japanese Raise Steel Prices

The Japanese government has given the go-ahead to six steel makers to raise steel product prices by an average of 17 percent or 7,900 yen (\$28) a ton to offset increases in coking coal, iron ore and oil products. The six Japanese steel mills originally asked for an increase of 10,100 yen a ton. Government officials estimate that the 17 percent price hike would raise the wholesale price index about 0.5 percent. The most seriously affected by the higher steel prices are shipbuilders whose costs might be up about 2 percent—followed by car makers, industrial machinery makers and electric appliance manufacturers, they said.

IBM Orders, Shipments Up

New orders for computers, as well as shipments of them, continue to run substantially above year-ago levels, reports Frank Cary, chairman of International Business Machines. These factors and others, including the continuing high rate of outright purchase of large computers by customers, are combining to produce "a very good" second quarter for IBM, he says. IBM executives customarily are reticent about growth rates and reluctant to appraise the future. Thus,

Japan Won't Establish 'Target Zone' for Yen

for international affairs, said today.

Answering questions at a luncheon meeting of a private economic society, Mr. Inamura said Japan does not consider it necessary to take such a step now.

Under guidelines for the management of floating currencies published Friday by the International Monetary Fund, provision was made for member countries to move floating exchange rates "within or close to some target zone of rates." The country concerned would be required to consult with the fund "about this target and its adoption changing circumstances."

Japan, which has long favored fixed rather than floating rates, might have been considered a likely candidate to establish a parity zone for the yen. In recent months, however, the yen has remained steady against the dollar—between 275 and 280 yen to the dollar—without any significant direct intervention by authorities in foreign exchange markets.

Bankers attribute the yen's stability to a brisk export expansion that has nearly kept up with import payments. The remaining gap in supply and demand has been plugged by capital imports of various sorts, such as bank loans from foreign institutions to Japanese companies.

To date, Japan's massive overall payments deficit has been financed by borrowing short-term dollars abroad, an operation that bypasses, at least as long as these loans can be rolled over, the Tokyo foreign exchange market. Thus, the overall payments deficit has not exerted much direct downward pressure on the yen's exchange rate.

This situation has proven highly satisfactory to the Finance Ministry. Authorities are not anxious to see the yen decline in value, as that would contribute to inflation by making imports, such as crude oil, more expensive for domestic buyers. They are not anxious to see it rise much either, as that might discourage exports.

Mr. Inamura said Italy, whose problems are far worse than those of Japan, "has some how reached its limit" in foreign borrowing, unless perhaps it uses its gold holdings as collateral.

"Maybe we [Japan] will encounter a credit crisis in the future. We don't know yet," Mr. Inamura remarked. So far, he said, Japan's massive Eurodollar borrowing operations have been carried out smoothly.

Bankers have recently noted evidence of a slight decline in Japan's credit standing overseas, however. They report that many Japanese banks are being forced to pay small premiums over previous rates in cases of new Eurodollar borrowings.

The companies insisted that their contracts provide for arbitration of contract disputes before the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, an adjunct of the World Bank.

Cornell Maier, president of Kaiser, indicated in a lengthy statement that his company might be interested in selling its Jamaican lands to the government.

A spokesman for Reynolds said it is subscribed to the joint statement of the other producers.

Another major aluminum company, Alcan Aluminum, said that its main agreements were made in Jamaica in 1967, long before the arbitration provisions were agreed upon, but it is now considering what legal redress it might yet have.

U.S. Suggests Conditions on Oil Pooling

Supplies Wouldn't Go To Profligate Nations

BRUSSELS, June 18 (NYT)—

The United States has proposed that plans to pool emergency oil supplies among the 12 nations of the Washington energy coordination group should be linked to efforts by the countries to conserve energy and maintain large oil stocks against crises.

The idea was presented during a two-day meeting of the group which ended here today.

The United States, whose vast domestic oil reserves would be committed to such an oil-sharing system, believes that nations which do not make a serious effort to avoid shortages should have less right to pooled supplies than those that do take precautions.

Participants in the energy group, which was set up during the February Washington oil conference, are the United States, Japan, Canada, Norway, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany.

France did not join the group when it was formed since it feared such coordination might be considered a common consumers' front by the oil producers.

Reviews Royalty

But informed sources at the conference said bilateral contacts between certain members and France showed that the French might be reconsidering their boycott of the group.

The American note on oil sharing, which was presented this week, did not set concrete objectives for energy-saving efforts or the desirable level of stockpiling.

U.S. officials said their main objective now is to have the principle of linkage between oil-sharing and crisis-preventing measures accepted by the group. After that, decisions on objectives could be made.

The group today created a special working party which will examine the U.S. proposal and also a report on the same subject worked out in the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It will make concrete proposals based on the reports at the next group meeting July 8 and 9 in Brussels.

Technical Details

A European source said the OECD report dealt with technical details and did not contain the linkage idea which the United States is seeking.

The source said that the Europeans were a bit surprised by the strong political engagement which the United States was demanding on the matter, but he predicted that the group would find a solution along the U.S. lines.

The group also received a report from a working party on multinational oil companies which suggests that the 12 nations make an agreement under which the oil companies would have to furnish more information to the national governments about their operations.

Textron Deal Is Detailed

BURBANK, Calif., June 18 (AP-DJ)—Lockheed Aircraft issued a letter to shareholders today confirming the basic terms of its agreement with Textron for increasing Lockheed's equity capital and restructuring its debt.

Under the agreement, Lockheed said, Textron will buy 12 million shares of new Lockheed common stock at \$5 a share and 250,000 shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share for a total Textron investment in new Lockheed shares of \$85 million.

Lockheed said it will sell an additional 3 million shares of new common at \$5 a share via a rights offering to shareholders.

The Textron transaction is dependent upon a restructuring of debt, which calls for lending banks to convert \$275 million of present Lockheed bank debt into 275 million shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share and to make available to Lockheed credit lines totaling \$375 million.

Lockheed's banks will make \$375 million in credit available at a 4 percent annual interest rate until Sept. 30, 1976, and thereafter at prime rate plus 1.2 percent.

Lockheed estimated that the writeoff of certain nonrecuring costs related to the L-1011 program, which is a part of the recapitalization plan, would be about \$300 million net after providing for anticipated tax benefits.

The conditions of the agreement include Textron participation in management, firm orders for 130 L-1011s, release of the U.S. government loan guarantee on terms mutually acceptable to Lockheed, Textron and the lending banks and indications of continued support from Rolls Royce, including assurances with respect to funding production of a larger engine.

U.S. Gold-Owning Bill Advances

CHAMBERSBURG, June 18 (UPI)—The House Banking Committee voted today to allow Americans to buy gold by Dec. 31 of this year.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the House Banking Committee, provides \$1.5 billion in new funds to the International Development Association.

The Senate has approved gold ownership on June 1. If the House approves its Banking Committee measure, the differences between the Senate and House on gold ownership would have to be resolved.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said that he would recommend to President Nixon that Americans be allowed to own gold by the end of the year.

President Nixon can do this by an executive order at any time to allow gold ownership without any further congressional action.

Rep. Bert Bolster, Treasury Secretary William Simon told the House banking panel that the administration preferred not to have an early date for removal of the restriction.

Greenspan can do this by an executive order at any time to allow gold ownership without any further congressional action.

Greenspan said that he would recommend to the President that the 40-year ban on private gold ownership should be lifted.

There would have to be a reduction in the rate of inflation and continuing progress on international monetary reform, with emphasis on any reform agreement on how gold should be phased out of the system. Mr. Simon said.

This is "may be not want to see a timetable put on gold ownership in the Congress."

Mr. Simon pointed out that if the conditions are not met, I could not be able to recommend gold ownership.

Speaking in an interview, Mr. Simon said that in a period of high inflation rates worldwide, it would be desirable not to do anything which would prompt a flight from currencies into gold.

It would be most desirable not to lift the ban on the psychological wrong moment," he said.

However, he sees encouraging signs in the global battle against inflation, citing not only the U.S. effort, but the anti-inflation

measure proposed in Italy, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr. Simon said that once the gold ban was lifted the United States would sell some of its official gold stocks to meet all or part of the resultant domestic demand for the metal "because there are obvious balance of payments consequences."

He acknowledged that lifting the ban at the right time would provide an anti-inflationary bias in that the measure would provide a form of forced saving which tends to reduce demand.

Turning to the question of phasing gold out of the monetary system, Mr. Simon said the United

States held confidential discussions on the issue with finance ministers last week in Washington.

However, he stated that there is as yet no agreement on how the IMF's articles of agreement relating to gold should be amended.

Concerning inflation, Mr. Simon forecast that inflation in the United States—now running at an annual rate of 12 percent—would slow to about 5.5 percent by the end of the year and continue to fall.

But he expressed concern over wage increases and stressed the need for reasonable settlements as part of the effort to curb inflation.

Big Board Prices Decline As Turnover Edges Lower

NEW YORK, June 18 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices ended slightly lower on light volume in a dull session today.

Declines led advances by better than a two-to-one margin.

Turnover was 10.11 million shares, compared with 9.68 million shares yesterday.

Among the day's volume leaders down a point or more were Eastman Kodak, off 2 3/8 to 10 1/4; and McDonald's 2 5/8 to 10 1/8.

IBM sagged 2 3/4 to 216, Burroughs 2 3/8 to 104 5/8, Williams 1 to 57 1/2, and Honeywell 1 3/4 to 59 1/8.

Great Western Financial surrendered 1 7/8 to 16 7/8, with G. D. Searle down 1 1/2 to 18 1/2; Schering Plough 1 5/8 to 70 1/8; and Commercial Solvents 1 3/4 to 79 3/4.

Textron, which had been down more than a point at one time, showed a net loss of 1 4/4 to 16 3/4. It said it expects a modest increase in 1975 earnings.

Oils and motors generally lost fractions. Steels were fractionally irregular.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.42 to 83.23.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.36 to 79.34.

"Don't save up the news. Call us when it happens."

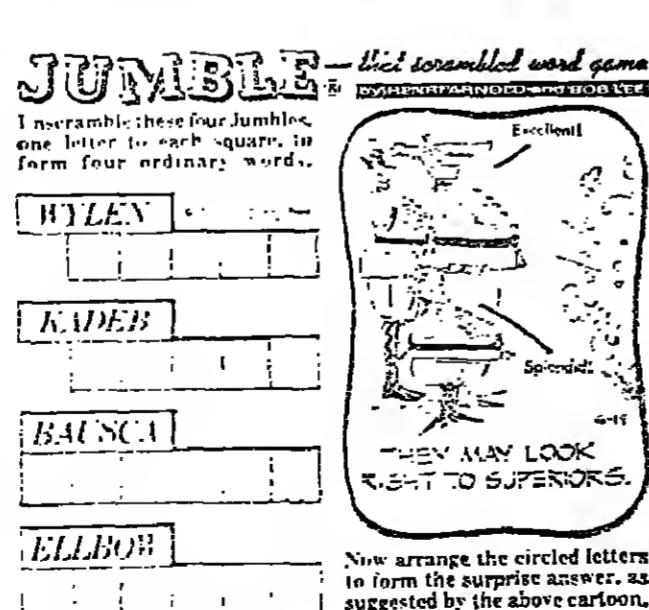
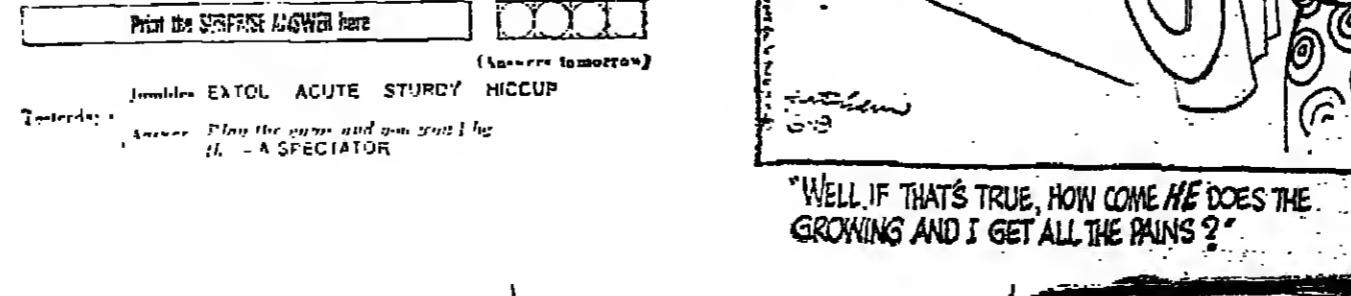
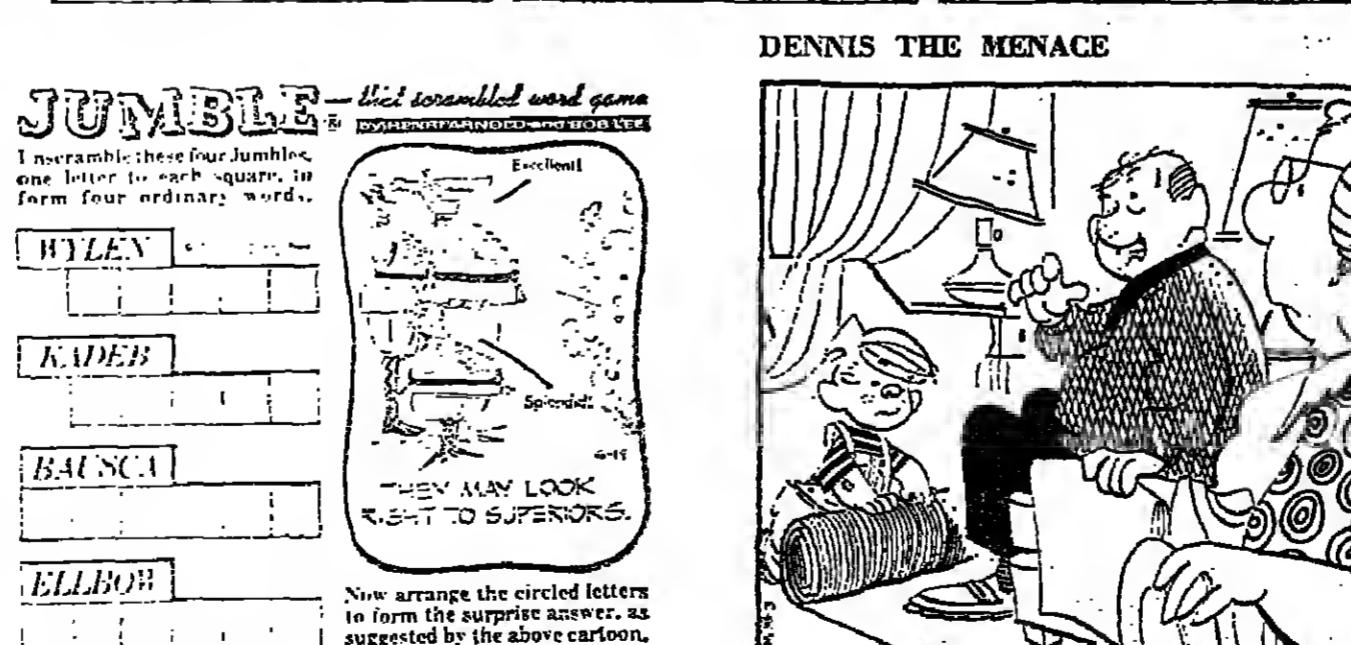
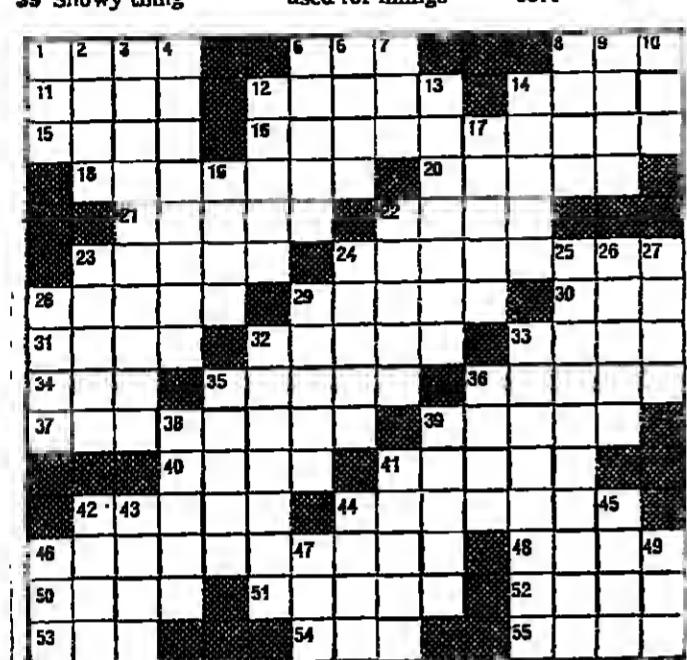
LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

"A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think."

CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

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- 46 Obstruction
- 48 Actress Miles
- 50 Ending with old or young
- 51 Mammoth lady et al.
- 52 Arthurian character
- 53 Ibsen character
- 54 Miss Charisse
- 55 Ways: Abb.
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- 41 Bulgarian capital
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- 45 Singer Bobby
- 46 Disclosed
- 47 U.S. bonds, e.g.
- 48 Outerwear
- 49 Green Gables girl
- 50 Goldberg
- 51 Styles
- 52 Heavenly
- 53 Traveler's break
- 54 "Who is me!"
- 55 Western movie
- 56 Suffixes for gab and slug
- 57 Like some writing paper
- 58 N.Y.C. subway lines
- 59 Backtalk
- 60 German composer
- 61 Like a certain mouth
- 62 Twisted cloth used for linings
- 63 "Fan Tutte"
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Frazier Stops Quarry in 5; Foster Draws

Quick Start by Ex-Champ

By James Tufts

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI)—Frazier came out swinging right and Jerry Quarry had to put out the fire. With a burst of fury fueled by a desire to prove his championship fiber, Frazier pummeled the Californian into submission at 1 minute 37 seconds in fifth round.

It was an act of mercy that Louis performed in ending scheduled 12-round bout at Madison Square Garden. The fans were screaming "Stop the fight" even Frazier shouted to Louis, his first major bout as a referee. "It's cut. What're you gonna

do?"

There was, indeed, cut. A gash in his right eye spilled blood on his curt, Irish face. Red died from a cut inside his eyelid. But the gallant Californian tried to fight on, knowing that a defeat would cost him chance to fight for the world heavyweight title.

That chance will fall instead to the former Philadelphia boxer who wielded his fists like leavers. Besides the \$400,000 ante, he won the right to face the man of the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier battle in September in Zaire, Africa.

It was among the 14,811 fans who saw the old Frazier demolish new Quarry. At 212 pounds, he was the cool, calculating man who had won 30 of his 33 professional bouts, 25 knockouts. One of the victims, Quarry, hit this time Joe less than the seven rounds took in 1969.

Any one of the three judges felt Quarry had won even a bit. It was Artie Almada, who d. 2-1, for Frazier against unanimity of Louis and Jack Don. They never saw the Quarry materialize.

The Garden crowd had paid \$66 to see whether Quarry, who weighed 197 1/2, could emerge from a broken marriage and shift to managers to solve the left-hook attack that once had carried Frazier to the championship. The answer came quickly.

Frazier shot from his corner like a jet-propelled steamroller and forced Quarry to the ropes. Philadelphia Joe was content to absorb punishing thrusts to his body for the opportunity to swing at Quarry's head.

Quarry sent Frazier spinning in pain with a low blow in the opening round and the former champion was incensed.

"I'm gonna kill you," he muttered to Quarry.



United Press International
CALMING AN END—Referee Joe Lonis steps in during the fifth round to save further punishment to the battered Jerry Quarry, left, as Joe Frazier stands ready for action.

Frazier's left hooks came faster and harder now and he was to say later that "I packed more into my punches."

This became even more evident in the third and fourth rounds as Quarry's 8-ounce gloves scored little more than an occasional hard blow and even these were brushed away like annoying mosquitoes.

By the end of the fourth round, Quarry was groggy and sank to his knees in his corner. Louis began clapping off the come-up as a reluctant theatergoer but seemed confused about what was happening. Quarry got up at five.

Quarry tried in the fifth round

but he had nothing left. Frazier pounded him at will until his left hook left the Californian dazed and left Louis with no alternative but to stop the massacre.

As Quarry received 15 stitches in his dressing room, Frazier had only kind words for his defeated foe. He didn't really want to kill Quarry, Joe explained, but only hurled the threat in the heat of battle.

The fans seemed satisfied that they had received their money's worth and sat back to watch the Bob Foster-Jorge Ahumada draw on the closed-circuit television screen in the Garden.

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Indians' Gaylord Perry Completes 12th in Row

LEVELAND, June 18 (UPI)—Bob St. Louis singled home Duffy with the winning run in the ninth inning last night to give Gaylord Perry his 12th straight victory as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4-3.

White Sox, who scored three times during the game, was safe at first when reliever Cy Acosta couldn't stop his slow roller. Duffy, on second on Ed Crosby's sacrifice, and scored on Bob St. Louis' second run-scoring single of the game.

Perry, who has not lost a game in losing the opening game of a season on April 6, struck out 22 to give him a career total of 2,170, good for 18th place on all-time strikeout list. The left-hander, who hurled his 12th straight complete game, is tagged for five hits as he is at the distance for the 12th in 15 starts.

Rod Carew went 2-for-4, raising his average to .386.

A's 3, Red Sox 2

At Oakland, Calif., Gene Tenace scored from third base with the winning run in the ninth inning after catcher Carlton Fisk's pick-off throw to first saluted into right field to give the A's a 3-2 victory over Boston. Fisk's 11th homer had tied the score at 2-2 in the top of the ninth.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4

At Arlington, Texas, Al Kaline's two-run homer in the 10th gave Detroit a 6-4 victory over the Rangers. Texas had tied the game with four runs in the bottom of the ninth but in the top of the 10th, Mickey Stanley singled. After Gary Sutherland forced Stanley at second, Kaline hit his fourth home run of the year. Loser Ferguson Jenkins went the distance for the 12th time this season.

Yanks 5, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Lou Piniella ripped a two-run homer in the seventh inning and New York added three runs in the eighth as the Yankees beat the Angels, 5-1. The Angels, losers of 11 of their last 14 contests, held a 1-0 lead from the second inning, but in the seventh, 20-year-old left-hander Frank Tanana, whose record fell to 4-9, surrendered Piniella's third home run of the year. He has now given up 16 homers in his 18 starts.

Giants 3, Cards 0

At Philadelphia, pinch-hitter Tony Taylor hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give the Phillies a 7-5 victory over Houston. Wayne Twitchell, 1-1, picked up his first victory since suffering a knee injury last September. The home run was the first for Taylor since May 12, 1971.

Braves 8, Mets 1

At New York, Phil Niekro pitched a four-hitter and Darrell Evans knocked in two runs with

First 3 Finishers Disqualified

Ascot Has a Foul Opening

ASCOT, England, June 18 (AP)—Royal Ascot got off to a confusing start today with the disqualification of the first three finishers in the opening race.

After a close finish in the one-mile Queen Anne Stakes, the stewards held an inquiry and gave the race to the fourth horse, Breda.

Racegoers here said the disqualification of the three placed horses was unprecedented in the top hat and morning-coat occasion regularly attended by royalty.

First at the wire was the spiffily-named Confusion, with Gloss second and the 6-1 favorite Royal Prerogative third.

As the leaders came into the last furlong, they repeatedly bumped and bore into each other and other horses.

Monday's Line Scores

Newcombe, King Top Seeds

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—John Newcombe of Australia and Billie Jean King of the United States, the defending champion, yesterday were seeded No. 1 for singles in the Wimbledon tennis championship which begins its two-week run next Monday.

Newcombe has won the men's title three times. In 1967, 1970 and 1971. He was unable to play

in 1972 because of a dispute between tennis groups and again last year because of a players' strike.

King has won the women's crown five times. American Chris Evert, winner of the French and Italian titles this year, was the women's No. 3 seed.

Ilie Nastase of Romania was seeded No. 2 in men's action and four Americans were included in the top 12: Jimmy Connors, the hard-hitting left-hander, No. 3; Stan Smith, No. 4; Arthur Ashe, No. 8, and Tom Gorman, No. 11.

Bjorn Borg, the 18-year-old Swede who has captured the Italian and French championships this year, was seeded fifth.

Jon Kodek of Czechoslovakia, last year's men's winner, was seeded only sixth this time. Ken Rosewall of Australia, who will be 40 in November, was seeded No. 9.

Other men's seedings are:

No. 7, Tom Okker, the Netherlands; No. 10, Alex Metreveli, Soviet Union; No. 12, Manuel Orantes, Spain.

The remainder of the women's

seedings are: No. 3, Evonne Goolagong, Australia; No. 4, Rosemary Casals, United States; No. 5, Virginia Wade, Britain; No. 6, Kerry McEvily, Australia; No. 7, Nancy Gunter, United States; No. 8, Olga Morozova, Soviet Union.

Retains Title With Verdict

From Wire Dispatches

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 18.—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster held on to his title last night when his battle against Argentine challenger Jorge Ahumada was scored a draw.

Foster, 33, a sheriff's sergeant here, needed all his ringer savvy to keep the left-hooking Argentine on even terms.

Referee Jimmy Cleary scored the fight 145-142 for the 28-year-old challenger despite taking one point away from Ahumada for a low blow in the 10th round. Judge Tim Kelleher saw it for Foster. 148-142. Judge Stan Gallus scored it 134-144.

A crowd of 11,000 watched the 135-pound title fight in the University of New Mexico arena. It came as the second part of a national closed-circuit television program seen live on Joe Frazier's Joe Frazier show. Jerry Quarry, left, in the fifth round in New York.

The rugged Ahumada showed his battle plan early. He batted in with swinging left hooks which scored repeatedly despite Foster's five-inch reach advantage.

Foster's stinging jab bloodied the challenger's nose in the second round and by the end of the right Ahumada had lumps above and below his left eye.

There were no knockdowns although the champion slipped to the canvas in the 14th.

In the last minute of the 10th round, Ahumada countered up Foster with a low blow.

Referee Cleary gave Foster a minute to recuperate and awarded one point from Ahumada on each of the cards.

Foster beat Ahumada on the score of 134-144.

It completes its group program against Zaire Saturday when Yugoslavia meets Scotland, Zaire already is eliminated.

With Brazil almost certain to beat Zaire, the group qualifiers should be decided by the Scotland-Yugoslavia meeting. If all three teams finish level on points, goal difference will decide the top two places.

Today's match, watched by a

crowd of 60,000 in the Wald-Stadium here, was an exciting and

tough game. Brazil, champions three times, dominated the first half with fluent attacking which was only countered by a desperate defense by the Scots. But the situation changed completely after the interval with the Scots pushing forward, creating panic in the Brazilian rear-guard and making it a busy night for goalkeeper Leo.

The tense struggle produced a series of fouls and Rivelino was booked for an infraction on Billy Bremner in the 35th minute and was almost sent off for a similar tackle on the Scottish captain which earned him an admonishing finger from Dutch referee Arie Van Gemert. On that same night, defender Francisco Marinho got the yellow card for arguing.

Bremner and Rivelino fought a running battle, a leftover of an explosive meeting between the two in Rio during the "Little World Cup" two years ago.

Bremner, at 5 feet 5 inches the smallest man on the field, was a giant in the game, breaking up Brazilian attacks with his tigerish tackling and spraying passes in all directions to lead a counter-offensive.

Brazil had no one to match Bremner's fire but they had a stout-hearted defender in Marinho, who stood firm when the Brazilian defense broke around him toward the end of the second half.

Yugoslavia in 9-0 Rout

From Wire Dispatches

GELSENKIRCHEN, West Germany, June 18.—Yugoslavia tied a World Cup record today as it had no mercy on Zaire, scoring a 9-0 victory.

The Yugoslavs, who were impressive in holding Brazil to a 0-0 Thursday, showed their scoring power throughout the 90 minutes and equaled the record score, set when Hungary beat Korea, 2-0, in 1954, for a match in the World Cup final.

The victory also put the Yugoslavs in commanding position on goals in Group Two play. They have three points from a victory and a tie, the same results which Scotland has, and one more point than Zaire.

Yugoslavia's scoring star today was Dusan Bajecic, who celebrated his return to the team after serving a two-match suspension by scoring three goals.

The Yugoslavs got off to a quick start and Zaire, prided for its courage in losing, 2-0, to Scotland in its opener, never recovered.

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